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*vulgaris*) — a new record for central New York — and a number of Cowbirds (*Molothrus ater ater*); as many as ten being seen at one time. These are strange birds for mid winter in this locality. The winter had been very mild up to this date and there was very little snow at the time.— EGBERT BAGG, *Utica, N. Y.*

**Towhee in Winter near Steubenville, Ohio.**— While taking an all day walk on December 26 I was surprised to find a flock of from fifteen to twenty Towhees (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*). There were both males and females in the flock. There were several inches of snow on the ground with the thermometer at about 60° F., and a strong sun. As this is a late date for this species I thought it worth reporting. The birds were seen three or four miles south of this city on the West Virginia shore.— KENYON ROPER, *Steubenville, Ohio.*

**Barn Swallow in South Carolina in Winter.**— The Barn Swallow (*Hirundo erythrogaster*) is an abundant migrant in the coast region of South Carolina, occurring regularly through the middle of October. Mr. Arthur T. Wayne (*Birds of South Carolina*, p. 139) says, "a belated specimen was observed on Oct. 29, 1906." On Dec. 17, 1912, while passing through the Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C., I had a glimpse of a Swallow which I recognized at once as belonging to this species. Hoping to get a closer view, I waited. The bird soon reappeared and passed low over my head several times, showing distinctly its color and its deeply forked tail. The correctness of the identification is, therefore, beyond question. As the use of firearms is prohibited within the limits of the Navy Yard, I was not prepared to secure the specimen.— FRANCIS M. WESTON, JR., *Charleston, S. C.*

**Notes on the Loggerhead Shrike at Barachias, Montgomery Co., Ala.**— On Jan. 10, 1912, the men felled a tree in the grove and in sawing it into three foot lengths turned out quite a number of large, white, blue-bellied grubs. Most of these were placed upon one of the 'cuts' but a few were left upon the ground and soon attracted the attention of a Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*). I seated myself beside the stump only six feet from the grubs on the ground, but the Shrike came and fearlessly removed them, one by one, paying little attention to my presence, so I decided to try a photograph. Securing my camera I focused it at six feet upon the grubs on one of the 'cuts,' while I sat upon another, but soon I had worked the instrument up within eighteen inches of them and still the Shrike came with very little hesitation and removed the very last one, regardless of the click of the shutter, while I still sat there. The grubs were impaled upon the thorns of several different trees. After hastily snatching one the Shrike nearly always alighted upon some nearby branch to get a firmer grip upon the grub before flying away to impale it.

Jan. 16, 1912, everything was frozen hard and the bright sun did not

seem to relieve matters. I was returning from a visit to a trap in the grove when my attention was attracted by the cries of a bird in the broom sedge near me. Advancing cautiously I discovered a Shrike throttling a Mockingbird which it had pinned down on its back on the ground. I watched until the Mockingbird was killed and then noticed another hovering about with drooping wings, but it made no attempt to drive the Shrike away. I picked up the dead bird then and found that its neck was broken and a large patch of skin missing from its occiput. Evidently it was killed by its neck being broken, which the Shrike accomplished by repeated blows with its hooked beak. I squatted perfectly still and held the dead bird in my right hand, which was gloved, and the Shrike came and endeavored to take it from me, alighting on it and tugging at its head with all its might. Putting the bird down I returned to the house for my camera but when I got back I found the Mockingbird disemboweled and the Shrike nowhere in sight. The entrails were removed through a small hole in the bird's back, about over the kidneys. The measurements of the dead Mockingbird exceeded those given in Coues' 'Key' for the Shrike, although I judge that it was a young one. It is my opinion that the Shrike attacked such a large bird only under stress of hunger, everything being frozen. I am almost sure that this is the same bird I photographed Jan. 10.—ERNEST G. HOLT, *Barachias, Ala.*

**Wintering of the Blue-headed Vireo (*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*) at Aiken, South Carolina.**—On January 28, 1913, I saw a Blue-headed Vireo (*Lanivireo solitarius solitarius*). The bird was flitting about in the branches of a long-needled pine (*Pinus palustris*) in company with two Brown-headed Nuthatches, two Brown Creepers, and a Golden-crowned Kinglet. The bird was tame, allowing me to approach within a few feet before paying any attention to me.

As this species is not credited with wintering as far north as this point, I consider it a note worth recording.—JOHN DRYDEN KUSER, *Bernardsville, New Jersey.*

**The Magnolia Warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*): an Addition to the Fauna of the Coast Region of South Carolina.**—On September 29, 1912, I shot on Oakland plantation, Christ Church Parish, a superb young male of this species. There was a tremendous migration that morning and, although Sunday, I thought I would take a short walk and see if there were any *rarae aves* among the thousands of Warbler's which had arrived. When first seen I was satisfied that the bird was a young male Cape May Warbler (*Dendroica tigrina*), as the morning was dark without sunlight, and it was not until I had the bird in my hand that I realized I had made a mistake and had taken a bird that I had never seen before. One shot was fired, but it brought to me a new bird for the coast of South Carolina.

Dr. Eugene Edmund Murphy has taken this species in the autumn at Augusta, Georgia, but he has found it excessively rare there.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*